

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	1166653	ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:58
2	21262	((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same attenuat\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:18
3	2431	((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same attenuat\$4) same angle	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:21
4	388	((((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same attenuat\$4) same angle) same reconstruc\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:22
5	219	(((((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same attenuat\$4) same angle) same reconstruc\$4) same slice	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:19
6	135	(((((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same attenuat\$4) same angle) same reconstruc\$4) same slice) same (modif\$6 chang\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:37
7	2478	((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same attenuat\$4) same angl\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:22
8	389	((((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same attenuat\$4) same angl\$4) same reconstruc\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:22
9	3187	(axial helicla) near5 scan\$\$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:40
11	831	reconstruct\$4 near3 angle	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:40
12	59	((axial helicla) near5 scan\$\$) and (reconstruct\$4 near3 angle)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:41
13	11	((((axial helicla) near5 scan\$\$) and (reconstruct\$4 near3 angle)) and (axial near1 position)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 10:51
14	42	(((((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same attenuat\$4) same angle) same reconstruc\$4) same region	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:02
15	478	(382/131).CCLS.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:02
16	166	((382/131).CCLS.) and (region adj12 interest)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:02
17	159	((382/131).CCLS.) and (region adj2 interest)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:05
18	129	((382/131).CCLS.) and angular	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:05
19	97	((((382/131).CCLS.) and angular) and region	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:05
20	2349	(ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same (region adj1 interest)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:09
21	159	((ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same (region adj1 interest)) same slice	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:56
22	3283	((382/131,132,128) or (250/455) or (128/922) or (356/39) or (377/10)).CCLS.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:57
23	53	(ct tompgra\$4 x-ray radia\$4) same positio\$4 same ((region adj1 interest) ROI) and (((382/131,132,128) or (250/455) or (128/922) or (356/39) or (377/10)).CCLS.)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/05/11 11:59

US-PAT-NO:

5835619

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5835619 A

TITLE: Method of processing
a sectional image of a sample bone
including a cortical
bone portion and a cancellous bone
portion

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Detailed Description Text - DETX (4):

X-rays are produced when electron hits the rotating anode 14b, so that the accelerated X-ray is directed to the sample bone 10. The propagated X-ray is attenuated through the sample bone 10 and reach the X-ray sensor 16 through the slit 20 so that X-rays which have the desired slice width are extracted from the propagated X-rays. The X-ray sensor 16 sends a signal to the image reconstruction device 18 corresponding to the intensity of the X-rays. The image reconstruction device 18 stores an information corresponding to the signal. Then, the turntable 12 rotates through a predetermined angle to measure the sample bone 10 at the next rotational angle. The above process is

US-PAT-NO:

5761333

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5761333 A

TITLE: Contrast enhancement
for CT systems

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Brief Summary Text - BSTX (5):

The x-ray source and the linear detector array in a CT system are rotated with a gantry within the imaging plane and around the object so that the angle at which the x-ray beam intersects the object constantly changes. A group of x-ray attenuation measurements from the detector array at one gantry angle is referred to as a "view". A "scan" of the object comprises a set of views made at different gantry angles during one revolution of the x-ray source and detector. In an axial scan, data is processed to construct an image that corresponds to a two dimensional slice taken through the object. One method for reconstructing an image from a set of data is referred to in the art as the filtered backprojection technique. This process converts the attenuation measurements from a scan into integers

US-PAT-NO:

5966422

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER:

US 5966422 A

TITLE:

scanner

Multiple source CT

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Brief Summary Text - BSTX (42):

According to a feature of the invention, the reformatting arrangement comprises elements for interpolating between data detected by the same and/or different detector elements in the same angular position during the revolution, but in different axial positions along the subject. The same angular position is understood herein to also include modular 180.degree. and modular 360.degree..

Detailed Descr

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030103665 A1

TITLE: Methods and
apparatuses for analyzing images

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Abstract Paragraph - ABTX (1):

A method and apparatus for analyzing CT images to determine the presence of pulmonary tissue pathology, such as in emphysema, IPF, sarcoid, etc. In accordance with one embodiment, a CT slice is selected to perform an automated, objective, and quantitative analysis of the slice. Initially, an image processing stage is performed, which includes segmentation and edgementation of the selected CT slice for preparation of a series of objective, quantitative measures to be performed on the slice. A region of interest (ROI) is selected on the CT slice in which these objective, quatitative measures are to be taken. The first set of objective, quantitative measures

6466687

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6466687 B1

See image for Certificate of Correction

TITLE: Method and apparatus
for analyzing CT images to
determine the presence
of pulmonary tissue pathology

----- KWIC -----

Abstract Text - ABTX (1):

A method and apparatus for analyzing CT images to determine the presence of pulmonary tissue pathology, such as in emphysema, IPF, sarcoid, etc. In accordance with one embodiment, a CT slice is selected to perform an automated, objective, and quantitative analysis of the slice. Initially, an image processing stage is performed, which includes segmentation and edgimentation of the selected CT slice for preparation of a series of objective, quantitative measures to be performed on the slice. A region of interest (ROI) is selected on the CT slice in which these objective, quatitative measures are to be taken. The first set of objective, quantitative measures are first order texture measures that describe a frequency of occurrence of all gray levels assigned to